

SAL

2. Resembling a faint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a faintlike and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*
SAINTLY. *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a faint; becoming a faint.

I mention still

Him whom thy wrongs, with faintly patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Mit. Par. Left.*
SAINTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a faint.

He that thinks his faintship licenses him to censure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Piety.*
This favours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon faintship. *South.*
The devil was piqu'd such faintship to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. f.* [rac, Saxon; *sacke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do'st persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's sake, nor empire to affect
For glory's sake. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and fins only for his sake. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the rage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's sake. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your sake, mistress Anne! *Shakep.*
The general so likes your mulick, that he desires you, for love's sake, to make no more noise with it. *Shakep. Othello.*
SAKER. *n. f.* [Saker originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]
The cannon, blunderbuss, and saker,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's fakers, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
SAKERET. *n. f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a saker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*
SAL. *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

Salto acids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*
Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

Sal Ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*
SALACIOUS. *adj.* [salacis, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Lulful; lecherous.

One more salacious, rich, and old,

Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*

Feed him with herbs

Of generous warmth, and of salacious kind. *Dryd. Virg.*

Animals splended, grow extremely salacious. *Arbutnot.*

SALACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY. *n. f.* [salacitas, Lat. from *salacious*.] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate salacity and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lymph produces salacity. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SALAD. *n. f.* [salade, Fr. *salact*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.

I climbed into this garden to pick a salad, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

My salad days,

When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakep. Lear.*

You have, to rectify your palate,

An olive, capers, or some better salad,

Ush'ring the mutton. *Ben. Johnson.*

Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;

Fall on. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

The happy old Coricyn's fruits and salads, on which

he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed salad: if boiled, they be-

come potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs

in one family, are salad in another. *Watts.*

SALAMANDER. *n. f.* [salamandre, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An

animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poi-

sonous. *Amboise Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a

receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name

being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The salamander liveth in the fire, and hath force also to ex-

tinguish it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

According to this hypothesis the whole lunar world is a tor-

rid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are

salamanders which dwell therein. *Brown.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a salamander extinguisheth

fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth

immediately. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SAL

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a salamander could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison's Guardian.*

SALAMANDER'S HAIR. *n. f.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral

wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burn-

ing, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget;

the finer, spade, earth flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

SALAMANDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a sala-

mander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain

salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the

midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Speilator.*

SALARY. *n. f.* [salare, Fr. *salarium*, Latin.]

1. Salarium, or salary, is derived from *sal*.

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Arbutnot.*

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred pounds,

have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. f.* [aal, Dutch.]

1. The act of selling.

2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns;

for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and

rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall

have ready sale for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market;

and auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be

marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the

sale. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the

gods. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim

Private reward; for which both God and state

They'd set to sale. *Milton's Agonist.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour

to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a

commonwealth to sale. *Addison.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from

salow, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;

Who to entrap the fish in winding sale

Was better fenn? *Spenser.*

SALEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; market-

able.

I can impute this general enlargement of saleable things to

no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and

money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quan-

ties of any saleable commodity are removed out of the course

of trade. *Locke.*

SALEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being

saleable.

SALEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

SALEBOUS. *adj.* [salebrosus, Latin.] Rough; uneven;

rugged.

SALESMAN. *n. f.* [sale and man.] One who sells cloath's

ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloaths;

We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SALEWORK. *n. f.* [sale and work.] Work for sale; work

carefully done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary

Of nature's salework. *Shakep. As you like it.*

SALLANT. *adj.* [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping po-

ture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point,

and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escut-

cheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harvis.*

SALLIANT, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting

himself. *Peacham.*

SALIENT. *adj.* [salient, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and salient

animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Beating; panting.

A salient point so first is call'd the heart,

By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd,

Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can fend on high

The salient spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SALINE. *adj.* [salinus, Latin.] Consisting of salt; con-

sisting of salt.

SALENOUS. *n. f.* [from *saline*.] Consisting of salt; con-

sisting of salt.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but ra-

ther unto saline spirits and concretionary juices. *Brown.*

This saline sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of

the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by dry-

ing the radical moisture. *Harvey on Consumption.*

SAL

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as saline at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SALIGOTS. *n. f.* A kind of thistle. *Arbutnot.*

SALIVA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it

more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands

called salivary. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the saliva, I the

fooner extirpated them. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALIVARY. *adj.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies,

which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said

glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour,

which, by small canals, like the salivary, being brought into

their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the

help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from

the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of ani-

mals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swal-

low their aliment without chewing, want salivary glands. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO SALIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the

salivary glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of salivating, and

went out of town. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALIVATION. *n. f.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much

practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obdurate

causes, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small

salivation. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SALIVOUS. *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having

the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the

abundance of salivous humour flowing upon it. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALLIT. *n. f.* [corrupted by pronunciation from *salad*.]

SALLIETTING. *n. f.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; sally.

A word not elegant, but out of use.

Now mote I weat,

Sir Guyon, why with so fierce salliance

And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet. *Fairy Queen.*

SALLOW. *n. f.* [sallus, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow.

See WILLOW.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,

Remain to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SALLOW. *adj.* [sall, German; black; sale, French; foul.]

Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine

Hath wait thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline? *Shakep. As you like it.*

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd:

No roses bloom upon my fading cheek;

Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;

But haggard grief, lean-looking sallow care,

And pining discontent, a rueful train,

Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly pale-

ness.

A fish-diet would give such a sallowness to the celebrated

beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distin-

guishable from those of France. *Addison.*

SALLY. *n. f.* [sallie, French.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three

Winter months; during which time sallies were made by the

Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better, that makes often

sallies into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like

a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for sallies of wit; but whence

comes all this rage of wit?

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic; wild gaiety;

exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed

but a sally of youth. *Watts.*

'Tis but a sally of youth.

We have written some things which we may with never to

have thought on: some sallies of levity ought to be imputed

to youth. *Denham's Sophy.*

The epistolical part, made up of the extravagant sallies of

the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own in-

vention. *Shakep. As you like it.*

SAL

TO SALLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks sallying forth, received thereby great hurt. *K*